

# REPORT

## ON

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th June 1887.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
1	"Assam Vilāsinī" ...	Sibsagar	.....	
2	"Assam News" ...	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
Monthly.				
3	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
4	"Kasipore Nibāsi" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....	
Fortnightly.				
5	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar" ...	Silchar, Assam	.....	13th June 1887.
Weekly.				
8	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta	102	17th ditto.
9	"Arya Pratibhā" ...	Halishahar	.....	
10	"Bangabāsi" ...	Calcutta	20,000	18th ditto.
11	"Bhāratbāsi" ...	Ditto	3,000	11th ditto.
12	"Burdwān Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan	302	14th ditto.
13	"Chāruvārtā" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	13th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakāsh" ...	Dacca	450	19th ditto.
15	"Dhumaketu" ...	Chandernagore	.....	17th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	825	17th ditto.
17	"Garib and Mahavidya" ...	Dacca	.....	22nd ditto.
18	"Grambāsi" ...	Uluberia	.....	
19	"Hindu Ranjikā" ...	Beaulash, Rajshahye...	200	15th ditto.
20	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ...	Berhampore	508	
21	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	.....	
22	"Nava Medinī" ...	Midnapore	.....	
23	"Navavibhākar Sādhārani" ...	Calcutta	1,000	20th ditto.



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI—concluded.</b>				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
24	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	450	11th June 1887.
25	"Prajā Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore ...	995	17th ditto.
26	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore ...	600	17th ditto.
27	"Pūrva Bangabāsi" ... ..	Noakholly ...	.....	
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	205	16th ditto.
29	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	15th ditto.
30	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	2,350	17th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto ...	4,000	18th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ...	800	
33	"Sāraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca ...	400	
34	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	1,000	20th ditto.
35	"Śrīmantā Saudagār" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	21st ditto.
36	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha" ... ..	Ditto ...	3,000	
37	"Surabhi and Patākā" ... ..	Ditto ...	700	
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik" ... ..	Calcutta ...	7,000	19th to 23rd June 1887.
39	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Ditto ...	200	18th, 21st & 23rd June 1887.
40	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	17th & 18th & 20th & 21st to 23rd June 1887.
41	"Samachār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	
42	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca ...	.....	20th June 1887.
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
44	"Kshatriya Pratikā" ... ..	Patna ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Aryāvarta" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
46	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore ...	.....	
47	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	1,500	16th ditto.
48	"Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	13th ditto.
49	"Uchit Baktā" ... ..	Ditto ...	4,500	
60	"Hindi Samāchār" ... ..	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Calcutta ...	250	17th ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta ...	196	
53	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Behar ...	150	
54	"Al Punch" ... ..	Bankipore ...	.....	13th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
56	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta ...	212	15th to 18th June 1887.
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
57	"Taraka and Subhavārtā" ... ..	Cuttack ...	.....	June 1887.
58	"Pradip" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
59	"Utkal Dīpikā" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	28th May & 4th June 1887.
60	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika" ... ..	Balasore ...	205	26th May & 2nd June 1887.
61	"Banskārak" ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	2nd & 9th June 1887.
62	"Navasamvād" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	2nd ditto.



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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 11th June, remarks that when poor King

BHARATBASI,  
June 11th, 1887.

Theebaw, the ex-King of Burmah.

Theebaw occupied the throne of Burmah, the English newspapers published many statements against his character. He was characterised as a monster; but the knowledge that has been gained regarding him in India proves that he was thoroughly misrepresented. It was said that Theebaw was a habitual drunkard, but it now appears that he does not even touch wine. Amongst other charges brought against Theebaw, the creation of certain trade monopolies was one; but the British Government is now itself creating monopolies in Burmah in rubber, salt, and precious stones. Theebaw was a barbarian, because he created monopolies; but the British Government is not a barbarous Government, although it does precisely the same thing.

2. The *Sār Sudhānidhi*, of the 13th June, says that the Government

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
June 13th, 1887.

Russian designs on India.

of this country instead of subsidising the Amir of Afghanistan and constructing military outposts beyond the limits of India for the purpose of keeping Russia off, should set about strengthening the natural frontier of the empire.

3. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th June, says that by placing Abdur

SAHACHAR,  
June 15th 1887.

Troubles in Afghanistan.

Rahaman on the throne of Afghanistan, the English have committed a grave mistake, and the time has come when they should try to correct it. The Amir is unpopular with his subjects, who want to see Ayub, son of Shere Ali, on the throne of Afghanistan. So, by throwing obstacles in the way of Ayub, the English are rendering themselves more and more obnoxious to the Afghan people. The interest of Englishmen now lies in making friends of the Afghan people and not in cultivating the friendship of their present ruler, and their present policy, which aims at humouring the Amir at the risk of incurring the resentment of his subjects, is most detrimental to their true interest. Let the English bring Ayub from Persia and place him on his father's throne, and the troubles in Afghanistan will vanish of themselves. The English can yet gain the friendship of the Afghan people by doing this; but it will be quite another thing if Ayub succeeds in getting the throne of Afghanistan with the assistance of Russia and Persia. The story of the Russian advance towards Kolab, Daroaja, and Hissar, even if true, need cause no anxiety to the English. Within her own limits Russia is at liberty to do what she pleases. Russia would be perfectly justified in coming so far down as Balk, and she has only come to Kolab, Daroaja, and Hissar, places considerably to the north of Balk. Unable to meet Russia in open warfare, the English are secretly manufacturing troubles for her. Theirs is thus a crooked and unfair policy.

4. The *Dhumketu*, of the 17th June, referring to Russia's designs on

DHUMKETU  
June 17th, 1887.

Russian designs on India.

India, says that, disregarding both the threats and the gentle persuasion of England, Russia is slowly but surely advancing towards Kabul. The Boundary Commission has failed, and it has become necessary to devise some means to check the onward march of Russia. The plan of a railway to Kandahar has already been decided upon; but if this plan is given effect to without further delay, it will furnish Russia with a pretext for entering Herat. The *Native Opinion* newspaper says that the English are constructing a hāt at Lundi-kotal in the name of a *serai*. If so, Russia's suspicions are sure to be aroused in this connection. The times are certainly critical for the English, and it is only very sound and skilful statesmanship that will be able to carry affair safely through the storm that is gathering on the North-Western Frontier of India. England's real safety lies not only in her military resources, but also in her making friends of the princes and people of India.



DHUMKETU,  
June 17th, 1887.

5. The same paper says that, according to a Russian newspaper, the people of Bokhara. are anxious to place themselves under Russian rule. Weary of their liberty, they are probably desirous, of tasting the sweets of slavery. It was once stated in precisely the same fashion in regard to the Burmese that they were anxious for British rule; but the selfsame Burmese people are sacrificing their lives for liberty.

DHUMKETU,

6. A correspondent of the same paper has some verses on Dhuleep Singh to the following effect:—

A song on Dhuleep Singh.

O wicked Englishmen, do you remember the insults which you have heaped on the lion (the son of Runjeet Singh)? Can Dhuleep, the son of the King of the Punjab, quietly cherish such fearful anguish in his heart?

Binding himself to the Czar of Russia by ties of unbroken friendship and animated by high hopes and impelled by anger, he is now bent on conquering hapless India—a lion about to make a trial of strength with another lion.

He has not yet lost his love for his own countrymen. The son of a hero, he is fully awake to consideration of his own country and nationality. He can distinguish between respect and insult. He cannot bear to live like a subject?

China, Burmah even uncivilized Japan—are free and have an importance of their own, and despise slavery. Why shall he (the son of Runjeet) suffer so much agony?

From a far distance, and with the fire of hope burning in his heart, he is from time to time roaring out: "Awake ye Sikhs!"

Hark, he is still roaring deeply: "Ye Sikhs! quit your beds and awake. How do you bear so much insult? Look you—a fire is burning within his heart. Lo, a great fire is burning within him, and tear drops stand in the corners of his eyes. Look about you, ye heroic Sikh bands, and put that fire out by sprinkling water upon it! Have you, O brother, forgotten your father Runjeet, firm in war and always undaunted? Have you buried that clear-headed, cool-tempered hero in the waters of forgetfulness? No, that lion of the Punjab, that mortal enemy of the wicked, that humbler of the proud—that priceless jewel—cannot be forgotten. Have you forgotten your days of prosperity, when this very earth, with its sky and mountains, shook under your feet? Have you forgotten the bright jewel—the Kohinur—which once adorned the brow of Runjeet—that jewel in the Crown of the hero of India? Where is that diamond gone? It is the Yavans that have, robbed you of it. Don't you, brother, sleep any longer. Open your eyes call forth fresh energy, and break off the insupportable shackles of bondage and slavery.

To live in bondage is to live in hell. To live in bondage is to suffer cruel oppression. To live in bondage is only to live in the body and not in the spirit. Snap asunder the cruel fetters of bondage.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 19th, 1887.

7. The *Dainik* and *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 19th June, 'sees the hand of Russia in the present state of affairs in Herat. Russia will probably

soon enter that city. She has established military outposts at Kirki, and is now advancing towards Nini, Kolab, Daroaja, and Hissar. England is simply powerless to resist her onward movement. The Amir can render no help to the English. His hands are already too full. There is reason to believe that Russia is mixed up in the present troubles in Afghanistan. It is easy for her to incite the people of Afghanistan against their present Amir. The Afghan people hate the English. They have not forgotten 1842 and 1859. Their present ruler is an English nominee. They know that it was the English who expelled their beloved ruler Shere Ali and



imprisoned his sons Ayub and Yakub. Under such circumstances, it will be no wonder if Russia succeeds in her attempt to get up a rebellion of the Afghan people against the Amir Abdur Rahaman.

8. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th January, says that a speedy collision between England and Russia is inevitable. It is impossible for England to successfully resist a Russian invasion of India with the aid of the 60 or 70 thousand English troops in India; but if England raises a force of 9 or 10 lakhs of native troops with the money with which she maintains her 60 or 70 thousand English troops, it will be very easy for her to defeat Russia. Let Government even now beware and conciliate Indians and adopt the measure suggested above.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 19th 1887.

9. The *Dainik* and *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 20th June, says that the *Englishman* newspaper's statement that it is not true that the Government of India has decided upon sending an army to Candahar is too good to be believed. It would indeed be a fortunate circumstance for India if the Government should abandon all idea of marching to Candahar for the purpose of arresting the progress of Russia. Nothing could be more fatal than a movement of that kind at the present moment. Russia is advancing, and Afghanistan is in a state of rebellion. If the English therefore now march to Candahar, will not the Amir, who can no longer rely on his English friends, turn to Russia in very self-defence? The Amir has evidently broken with the English; or he would not declare in open *durbār* that it is the English that have ruined him.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 10th, 1887.

10. The same paper, of the 21st June, referring to the troubles in Afghanistan, says that it is the Amir's conviction that the English Boundary Commission has done him much mischief. It is owing to that Commission that the present attitude of Russia towards his kingdom is so hostile. England is unable to check the progress of Russia. The failure of the Boundary Commission has shaken the Amir's faith in England's power and prestige. In fact, the Amir is not very wrong in thinking that it is the English that have been the cause of his troubles and difficulties. If the English make up their minds to fight Russia in Central Asia, they will have to march through the Amir's dominions—a thing which will not be permitted by the Afghan people. They have too great experience of the English people to believe in their friendly professions.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 21st, 1887.

11. The same paper of the 22nd June, say that Nur Mahammud has entered Afghanistan. He is still loved and respected by the Afghan people. Again, Ayub Khan is a prisoner in Persia. Many of his Generals are still at large. They are undoubtedly lurking somewhere in and about Afghanistan. Ayub himself may escape from custody and effect a junction with Nur Mahammud. At any rate there is nothing improbable in matters taking this turn, seeing that Nur Mahammud, though imprisoned in India, has been able to make his escape. It will be simply impossible for the Amir to retain his position if Ayub joins Nur Mahammud. Russia is only seeking a pretext to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan, and such a pretext is likely to be furnished by the interference by the English in the affairs of that country. It is necessary that the English should hold themselves ready to go to war if necessary. They are accordingly making secret preparations for the impending struggle. They are afraid of doing anything openly for fear of offending Russia.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

BHARATBASÍ,  
June 11th, 1887.

12. The *Bháratbási*, of the 11th June, complains of the prevalence of theft in certain quarters of the town of Calcutta. The police, it seems, is indifferent to the matter.

PARIDARSHAK,  
June 11th, 1887.

13. A correspondent of the *Paridarshak*, of the 11th June, says that Bharat Chandra Chakravarti, a Sub-Inspector of Police, Sylhet, with some other persons, made an attempt to violate the chastity of the wife of the khansamah of the dâk bungalow. This was reported to the Inspector of Police, who sent up one of the men to the Deputy Magistrate. This man was fined Rs. 10; but the Sub-Inspector was not called upon to answer the charge brought against him. This is how police officers are protected by the Magistrate. The Inspector of Police ought to have sent up Bharat Chandra Chakravarti for trial before the Deputy Magistrate.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 14th, 1887.

14. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th June, referring to the oppression practised on carters by constables at Nutanaganj, says that the accuracy of its statements having been questioned by the Assistant Magistrate, it made a personal enquiry into the subject, and was glad to learn that the constables do not oppress the carters, as was stated by its correspondent, but that the carters of their own accord pay to the constables at the rate of a pice each, and that what the correspondent calls forced contributions are really of the nature of voluntary gifts. Some shopkeepers say that the constables often send up carts to the police even when there is no blocking up of the roads.

SAMAYA,  
June 17th, 1887.

15. The *Samaya*, of the 17th June, holds the River Police responsible for the large number of dead bodies of men and animals which were found floating in the river Hooghly last year. The River Police, which only sleeps during the day, or extorts money from native boatmen, should be punished for not putting down in future the practice of throwing dead bodies into the river.

SAMAYA.

16. The Krishnanagar correspondent of the same paper complains of the practice adopted by the constables of the local police, of capturing and sending to pounds cattle even when they do not trespass into prohibited grounds. The authorities should look to the matter.

BANGABASI,  
June 18th, 1887.

17. The Postagram correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 18th June, says that a cow was stolen from the cowshed of a gentleman of the village and slaughtered in the neighbouring fields. The thief decamped with the skin of the animal. The Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa is requested to investigate this matter in person.

BANGABASI.

18. The Khulna correspondent of the same paper says that incendiaries are fast increasing in number in the Bagirhat sub-division of the Khulna district. These men have set fire to several houses within a short time. The Sub-divisional Officer ought to repress them by inflicting severe punishment upon them.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 22nd, 1887.

19. The *Dainik and Samáchúr Chandriká*, of the 22nd June, says that Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, has a curious mode of punishing his subordinates. When he gets angry with any of them, he makes the man walk from one place to another



before the eyes of the public with a heavy stone on his head. The other day a constable of the Nababpore police, named Sukhan, having incurred the Superintendent's displeasure for no other reason than having long and curled locks of hair on his head, had to undergo that punishment. While walking with the stone on his head, the man, through weakness, let the stone fall on the ground? This enraged Mr. Clarke so much that he made the man keep the stone a much longer time on his head than he was at first required to do. It is to be hoped that the matter will be enquired into.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

20. Referring to the highhanded proceedings of the Deputy Magistrate of Nowgaon, the *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 11th

BHARATBASI,  
June 11th, 1887.

The Deputy Magistrate of Nowgaon  
in Rajshahye.

June, remarks that it is hard to believe that there is such a *hakim* in the service of

Government. Such highhanded proceedings remind men of the days of Sirajudowla. The truth of these allegations should be carefully enquired into. If the charges are found to be true the Deputy Magistrate should immediately be removed from the service; but mere dismissal will not do. The Baboo should be severely punished as well. Those who pollute the Bench by their misconduct ought to be severely punished. Otherwise Government will lose the confidence of the public.

21. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 18th June, attacks Mr. Justice Straight's decision in the case of Samuel Carey Gordon and his mother-in-

SANJIVANI,  
June 18th, 1887.

Mr. Justice Straight.

law, by letting the lady go unpunished although she perjured herself on oath in open court. It is the nationality of the woman which must account for this strange display of leniency towards her; for it was Mr. Justice Straight himself who, not long ago, directed the ignorant Parsee chowkidars, who sought redress at his hands against one Mr. Collin who had permanently injured their arms by gunshots, to be criminally prosecuted for making statements slightly different from those which they had made in the lower court. Verily this is holding the balance of justice evenly between European and Native!

22. The Bongong correspondent of the *Bangabāsi*, of the 18th June, complains of the prevalence of theft and dacoity in that place. The Deputy Magis-

BANGABASI,  
June 18th, 1887.

Theft at Bongong in Jessore.

trate should look carefully to the matter. The dacoits cannot surely be traced by making an enquiry for only four or five minutes. Under Gopal Baboo, the immediate predecessor of the present Sub-divisional Officer, the number of cases of theft and dacoity was very small.

23. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th June, says that perjurers are committed for trial in a somewhat capricious fashion. False evidence is given in most cases;

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 19th, 1887.

Law courts and perjury.

but those alone are committed for trial who somehow offend the judicial officer. The reason why convictions under the head of perjury have decreased is that people have now learnt what pleases and what displeases judicial officers, and Judges now inflict punishment with great care and deliberation for fear of the High Court. The writer cannot agree with those who would reduce the severity of punishments. Punishment should not be very severe in the case of offences committed in consequence of sudden impulses—such as assault, adultery, robbery, &c., but such offences as perjury, theft, forgery, and cheating should be severely dealt with. The Court which will discharge such offenders with a view of avoiding pressure of work must be considered worthless and shortsighted.



## (c)—Jails.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 20th, 1887.

24. Referring to the case of Ulian Bibi and Lutifan Bibi, the *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 20th June asks whether there ought not to be a separate prison house for female prisoners.

## (d)—Education.

BHARATBASÍ,  
June 11th, 1887.

Sir Comer Petheram as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

25. The *Bháratbási*, of the 11th June, takes exception to the appointment of Sir Comer Petheram as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Sir Comer is highly respected by all, and his ability is unquestioned. It was hoped, however, that some Bengali gentleman would be appointed to the post. The Vice-Chancellor has nothing to do with politics, and it is not therefore easy to see why Europeans alone should be appointed to the office. There are many Bengalis eligible for the office. Why was not Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra appointed Vice-Chancellor? The fact is that, so long as Government appoints Vice-Chancellors, no Bengali will have any hope of being appointed to that office. It is not clear, however, why Government should any longer appoint Vice-Chancellors, or why the power of appointing them should not henceforward vest in the Senate. The Senate is doing every other thing. Can it not appoint Vice-Chancellors?

SILCHAR,  
June 13th, 1887.

26. The *Silchar*, of the 13th June, says that, as Sylhet and Cachar are placed under the Government of Assam, the rule entitling candidates from Upper

Assam to monthly scholarships of Rs. 20 on their passing the Entrance examination should be extended to Sylhet and Cachar. Cachar, again, where population does not, in any material point, differ from that of Upper Assam, ought not to be excluded from the operation of the rule. This year two real Cacharis have succeeded in passing the Entrance examination, and it is to be hoped that Government, by way of encouraging education in the district, will award them scholarships. Instead also of taking half fees from poor Cacharis, Government should, in consideration of their great poverty, give them education gratis. It is very gratifying that Baboo Giris Chandra purposes to open a College in Sylhet. A College, teaching up to the F. A. standard, can be easily maintained in that district. If the proposal of the Baboo is carried into effect, the poor students of Assam will be able to continue their higher studies at a small cost. Government ought to help the Baboo in carrying out his plan.

SILCHAR.

27. The same paper, referring to the appointment of Sir Comer Petheram to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University, says that it is not easy to see what Sir Comer has done in the cause of Indian education to merit this honour. Dr. Rajendra Lal's claim has been rejected probably because he is a native.

CHARU VARTÁ,  
June 13th, 1887.

28. The *Charu Vártá*, of the 13th June, says that formerly University examinations were held in November. In most mofussil schools the test examination

was therefore held before the long Pujah vacation, and those who succeeded at the test examination generally feel inclined in that festive season to idle away their time. The test examination could not be held after the Pujah vacation because the University examination was held in November. If the examinations are held in the middle of February instead of in November, the test examination may be held after the Pujah holidays; and then there will be no waste of time by the boys, and sufficient time will be left for teaching them. If the examinations are held in the cold month of



February, they could be finished in four days, and the work of examining the answers and publishing the results could be finished within March. If the ensuing examinations be held in next February, candidates will have little to complain of on the score of time; but if they are held in November, they will get either too much or too little time.

29. The *Rungpore Dikprakash*, of the 16th June, is glad to find Sir Comer Petheram appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. Sir Comer is a staunch friend of the natives.

Sir Comer Petheram as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

RUNGPORE DIK-  
PRAKASH,  
June 16th, 1887.

30. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Bowra, a village in Julpigoree, that the Secretary of the local school had requested the head clerk of the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, to inform him in what subject the boy who had gone up to the middle vernacular examination from his school was plucked; but the head clerk has not given him the information. This is surely bad. Managers of schools ought to receive from the Educational authorities every assistance they require in the performance of their useful and important work.

Head Clerk, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle.

RUNGPORE DIK-  
PRAKASH.

31. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 20th June, says that the Calcutta University should hold a half-yearly examination of the plucked candidates.

The Calcutta University.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
June 20th, 1887.

32. The same paper finds fault with the Officiating Director of Public Instruction for making changes in the list of text-books issued by the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Bengal Circle. It was never the practice to meddle with Inspectors' lists in this way; and as Mr. Tawney could have had no motive of his own to serve by so doing, it would be interesting to know at whose instance so uncommon a course has been taken in the Director's office. There should be an enquiry into the matter.

List of text-books for the Eastern Bengal Circle.

DACCA GAZETTE.

(e).—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

33. The Kissoregunge correspondent of the *Charu Vartá*, of the 13th June, says that Janaki Baboo, the newly-appointed Chairman of the local municipality, has made himself unpopular by attempting to enhance the municipal rates. The manner in which Janaki Baboo is managing the affairs of the municipality is not creditable to him.

The Kissoregunge Municipality.

CHARUVARTA,  
June 13th, 1887.

34. In reviewing the Administration Report of the Burdwan Municipality for 1886-87, the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th June, observes that water-supply in that municipality is not satisfactory. The people pay water-rates regularly, but they do not get pure water for four months in the year, and in the rainy season the water supplied by the municipality is even more impure than the water of the tanks. The municipality should try to improve the water-supply. The system of drainage in the municipality also requires to be improved. The old drains should be repaired and new ones should be constructed in places where there are no drains. Better lighting arrangements should also be made. The present practice of lighting the streets only in dark nights is not good, because there are clouds in the sky in many nights in which the moon should shine. The proposal to erect a Town Hall in commemoration of the Jubilee should be taken up at once.

The Burdwan Municipality.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 14th, 1887.

35. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 15th June, says that Rs. 1,300 have been wasted by the Rampore Beauleah Municipality in re-excavating Rani Hari Prya's tank in Malopara. A new tank could have been excavated with that sum. Although Rs. 1,300 have been spent in the work of re-excavation, that work is not yet finished. The tank was

The Rampore Beauleah Municipality.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
June 15th, 1887.



dewatered, but it was filled up with rain water before the excavations were finished ; so it was most unwise to commence the work during the rainy season.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,  
June 17th, 1887.

36. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 17th June, says that the selection, at the instance of the Magistrate of the district, of the local Deputy

The Vishunpore Municipality.

Magistrate as Chairman of the Vishunpore Municipality having been pronounced illegal by the Commissioner of the Division, the Municipal Commissioners have selected a Chairman from among themselves. It is to be hoped that the Deputy Magistrate, the Magistrate, and the Commissioner will do what lies in their power to have the new selection confirmed.

BANGABASI,  
June 18th, 1887.

37. A correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 18th June, says that the condition of the Khulna Municipality is very wretched. There are no good roads,

The Khulna Municipality.

bathing ghâts, tanks, gardens, pucca houses, bazars or privies.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
June 21st, 1887.

38. The *Samvâd Pûrnachandrodaya*, of the 21st June, makes the following suggestions for adoption by all municipalities :—

Municipalities in Bengal.

- (1) That no cart should carry more than 20 maunds.
- (2) That bullocks should not be beaten.
- (3) That lame, blind, and old animals, as well as animals with sores, should not be yoked to carts.
- (4) That no bullock, buffalo, or horse should draw a cart or carriage for more than 20 miles in a day.
- (5) That bullocks, &c., should not carry loads or draw carts between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. in the hot season.
- (6) That loaded bullocks should not cross rivers or khals during floods.
- (7) That bullocks should not be allowed to stray into dense jungle.
- (8) That roads should not be kept in a dirty state and offensive matters should not be deposited upon roads. Municipalities should also enquire—
  - (a). Whether schools, dispensaries, and post-offices have been established at proper places.
  - (b). Whether there is an asylum for the destitute, and whether infants, orphans, &c, have any means of livelihood.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR,  
June 21st, 1887.

39. The *Srimanta Sadâgar*, of the 21st June, asks the Calcutta Municipality to widen Ahiritola Street. The Street is too narrow for the enormous traffic

Ahiritola Street in Calcutta.

which passes through it.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 14th, 1887.

40. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th June, says that the embankment constructed on the southern bank of the Ajaya, extending from Bherda to Kuragram,

The embankment of the Ajaya.

and formerly kept in repair by the indigo-planters of Ilambazar and some local zemindars, having given way for want of repairs near the village of Fatepur two years ago, nearly four to five thousand bighas of arable land belonging to adjoining villages have become unfit for cultivation. Government, which takes Rs. 50,000 from the Burdwan Estate for keeping the embankment in good order, should immediately set about repairing the breach made in it.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

41. The same paper asks Mr. Oldham, the Magistrate of Burdwan, to cause the breach in the embankment of the river Damudar, formed near the village of

A breach of the Jankuli embankment.



Jankuli, to be repaired. As the rains have not yet set in this year, the work of repairing the breach should be taken up at once. If the Magistrate takes the trouble to inform himself about the extent of the damage which is caused by floods in the Damudar on account of the breach, he will have little doubt about the necessity of taking steps under section 250 of the Embankment Act.

42. The *Dainik* and *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 23rd June, expresses itself satisfied with the manner in which Rani Hemantakumari of Putea has acquitted herself at the examination to which she has been subjected by the Collector of Rajshaye, and hopes that the Board of Revenue will, in consideration of the noble intentions she entertains in regard to the management of her estate, place the estate in her own hands.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 23rd, 1887.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

A railway to Pooree.

43. The *Charu Vártá*, of the 13th June, hopes that a railway will be constructed to Pooree in order to prevent a catastrophe in future.

CHARU VARTA,  
June 13th, 1887.

44. The Kissoregunj correspondent of the same paper says that the affairs of the Local Road Cess Committee are in a state of confusion. The work of a Road Cess Committee does not end with repairing trunk roads or old roads. Roads can be of no use until all bridges thereon are completed. The construction of the bridges on the roads between Kissoregunge and Chundia, Bonogram and Gachihatta, and Gachihatta to Chundia or Korgaon, is not yet finished, and people have therefore to experience great trouble and inconvenience.

CHARU VARTA.

45. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Saydgram that the want of a road is sorely felt by the inhabitants of that place. People regularly pay the road cess, but do not enjoy the advantages of a good road. The members of the Road Cess Committee are requested to attend to the matter.

CHARU VARTA.

46. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th June, says that the villages lying along the embankment of the Ajaya have no roads at all although they pay the road cess. The District Board of Burdwan should therefore spend some money in constructing roads in these villages.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
June 14th, 1887.

47. The same paper says that though Government is spending lots of money in constructing railways which do not even pay the interest on the capital invested in them, it is unwilling to undertake the construction of a railway to Pooree which is sure to be worked at a profit. The construction of a railway to Pooree should be undertaken at once. Some have advised the construction of a railway from some point in the Nagpore Railway line to Pooree. This is a good suggestion.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

48. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 17th June, has heard it stated that the coolies who have struck work in the Jamalpore Railway workshop are being prosecuted and punished to exasperation, and that the Railway authorities, the local Magisterial officer, and the Police Superintendent, Mr. Ramsay, are all acting in concert with the view of coercing the coolies into submission. Government ought to interfere in this matter without delay.

SAMAYA,  
June 17th, 1887.

49. The Krishnagar correspondent of the same paper says that as a very large number of people gather annually at Navadvipa on the occasion of the festival

SAMAYA.



of worshipping the Ganges, and as accidents to country boats are rather numerous on such occasions, there should be a bridge over the river at that place.

BANGABASI,  
June 18th, 1887.

50. The Khulna correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 18th June, complains that there are no satisfactory arrangements for the supply of water and light in third class carriages in the Central Bengal Railway. The station-masters take no notice of complaints made to them on this score.

The Central Bengal Railway.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 19th, 1887.

51. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th June, referring to the unwillingness of some members of the Dacca District Board to complete the road from Dacca to Sivalaya near Goalundo, says that the Road Cess Committee should take up no other work so long as the road which is so much needed, and the construction of which has been approved of by the officials, is not finished. If the Board does not finish the road, without delay, it will not only lower itself in the estimation of the public, but also displease Government. Many parts of the road were injured during the last rainy season. Most of those injured parts have been repaired; but the injured bridge at Falsatia has not yet been repaired.

52. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 23rd June, complains that several bridges have not yet been constructed on the road joining the Boda road at Sankrahat to the west of Saldanga, and the road is therefore useless. The attention of the Road Cess Committee of Julpigoree is drawn to the matter.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
June 23rd, 1887.

Road at Sankrahat.

(h)—General.

BHARATBASI,  
June 11th, 1887.

53. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 11th June, says that for a long time the *Sir John Lawrence* had been considered unseaworthy. Eight or nine years ago experienced sailors feared to put this ship even to a calm sea. The ship was so worn out by long and continued use that it stood in need of thorough repair. There is a Government Boiler Examiner who draws a big salary, and whose duty it is to examine the condition of all ships going out to sea. When was the *Sir John Lawrence* last examined by that officer? And in what condition did he then find the vessel? A true copy of the certificate granted by him can be obtained from Messrs. Macneill and Company, the agents of the ship, and all particulars regarding the condition of the vessel can be gathered from that certificate. Had such a catastrophe happened in England a searching enquiry would have been held and the officers concerned would have been punished; but nothing of the kind will be done here. An expression of sorrow and sympathy closes the whole affair. A hard competition was going on between Baboo Dwarka Nath Khettry and Messrs. Macneill and Company, and each party was trying to carry pilgrims to Chandbally as fast as he could. The loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* may be attributed to this hard competition.

The *Sir John Lawrence*.

BHARATBASI.

54. The same paper says that the Port Officer should not have allowed the Captain of the steamer *Sir John Lawrence* to put to sea in such foul weather. And was it right to allow so many as 800 passengers to make a voyage in such a ship? It has often been stated that the pilgrims to Puri are huddled on boardships like herds of cattle. The truth of such statements should be enquired into. The precaution which the Port Officer ought to have taken was not taken on the occasion in question. The proposal to raise subscriptions in aid of the relatives of those who have lost their lives is not good. The passengers by the *Sir John Lawrence* mostly belonged to respectable families, and their relatives will require no pecuniary help from the public. The number of persons who may require

The pilgrims to Puri who were lately drowned.



such help must be very few, and it will be difficult to find them out. There should be an enquiry about the number of passengers taken on board the steamer. Many believe that the number exceeded 750, and some say that it was double that number. What was the date of the loss of the ship? According to the Government account the date was the 27th May. What is the opinion of the Port Officer about it? What was done with the dead bodies found floating on sea or river should be reported. Every passenger must have had at least Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 in his or her possession, and the money in each case was properly kept tied in the waist cloth. Whether any money has been found on the dead bodies or not should also be reported.

55. The same paper says that the present law should be amended with a view to remove prostitutes from all respectable quarters of the town. In the present state of the law relating to this subject

Prostitutes in the respectable quarters of the town.

if a prostitute has to be removed a gentleman must lodge a complaint against her before the Magistrate, and the police cannot take the initiative but respectable people are naturally unwilling to do this. The Calcutta Municipal Bill is still before the Bengal Council, and it should contain some provision requiring prostitutes to live in a separate quarter of their own. The Lieutenant-Governor should be immediately petitioned to this effect, and it is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will support so just a prayer. The Deputy Commissioner of Police is requested to remove the prostitutes who are still living in College Street. There are still five or six houses of ill-fame in that street.

BHARATBASI,  
June 11th, 1887.

56. The same paper says that the European Educational officers of the North-Western Provinces have stated in their evidence before the Public Service Commission that natives are unfit for Professorships; but do they not know that there are amongst them such distinguished men as Pundit Aditya Ram? There are many worthy Bengali Professors in the colleges of the North-Western Provinces. The educated community of the North-Western Provinces know how ably Professor Rajkumar Sarbadhikary discharged his duties in the Canning College. There are also worthy Bengali Professors in the Agra College.

Native Professors in the North-Western Provinces.

BHARATBASI.

57. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th June, referring to the Lieutenant-Governor's intention to bring about an amicable settlement of the quarrel between the old and young Maharani of Burdwan, says that he will be very glad if His Honour succeeds in his attempt. There is a rumour just now that the District Board of Burdwan has submitted a report to Government approving of the adoption of Baboo Banbihari's son. If the rumour is correct, the Board has acted rightly. The local public will be glad if the Board's nomination is confirmed by Government.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.  
June 14th 1887.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Burdwan adoption.

58. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th June, says that the *Sir John Lawrence* instead of taking, as it should have done, only 725 men on board, is stated to have taken more than a thousand passengers. Messrs. Macneill and Company should give a satisfactory explanation of the fact, otherwise the opinion will gain ground that the rules relating to the number of passengers to be taken on boardships are enforced only in the case of native boatmen.

SAHACHAR,  
June, 15th 1887.

The *Sir John Lawrence* and Messrs. Macneill and Company.

59. The same paper, referring to the Secretary of State's reply to Lord Stanley that no interference in the case of the zemindars of Arnigar was possible after the rejection of their appeal by the

SAHACHAR.

The case of Messrs. Laidman and Hearsey.



High Court, says that all India knows that the poor zemindars could not and did not appeal against the decision of the local authorities. Captain Hearsey was ignorant of the fact, and so he did not mention it in his petition. Everybody in India therefore sees that the gentlemen of the India Office are up to anything. The fact that there was no appeal in the case should be forthwith telegraphed to the Secretary to State, in order that the Members of the House of Lords may see the amount of injustice which men like the Civilian Laidman commit here. The Secretary of State, however, could not so easily dispose of Sir Alfred Lyall's resolution in the case, and he has promised to bring the matter to the notice of the Government of India. The Resolution in question should be published, and Lord Dufferin should call upon Sir Alfred to explain why he wrote it. As the matter is pending decision in Parliament, Lord Dufferin has no power to dispose of it. Lord Stanley should be thanked on behalf of all India for bringing this case of oppression to the notice of the House of Lords. The Secretary of State should uphold the cause of justice and of the oppressed and not drag the name of British justice through the mire.

SAHACHAR,  
June 15th, 1887.

60. The same paper is glad that Sir Steuart Bayley has done justice in the case of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jamalpore, by cancelling the unjust order passed against him by Mr. Glazier and by sharply rebuking him for his conduct in the matter. The Government Pleader, Baboo Hari Charan Guha, another victim of Mr. Glazier's oppression, has also appealed to Sir Steuart, and the public will be more glad if Sir Steuart, doing justice in the case of Baboo Hari Charan too, teaches Mr. Glazier a good lesson.

SAHACHAR.

61. The same paper, referring to the discovery of about 200 dead bodies in a river by a *sareng* who was lately sent to enquire after a lost buoy near Balasore, says that the dead bodies are probably those of men destroyed in the recent storm at Balasore; But the local authorities reported only one or two deaths in that storm. The *sareng's* discovery makes a thorough enquiry imperatively necessary.

SAHACHAR.

62. The same paper says that the outstill question has reached the English Parliament, and Government is trying to justify its excise policy. Will the British Indian, the Indian and the Union Associations look on silently and not lay bare in Parliament the true features of the excise policy of Government?

SAHACHAR.

63. The same paper says that Mr. O'Brien has, in his evidence before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, tried to make out that natives lack courage, presence of mind, and all the other qualities required for the performance of public duties on occasions of difficulty or emergency; but the Commission well knows that Anglo-Indians like Mr. O'Brien do not possess a monopoly of those qualities, and that improvements in the Postal Department have been in many cases due to native agency. The evidence of a man like Mr. O'Brien, who proved himself a dunce at the Civil Service Examination, is hardly worth considering. Mr. Sheridan has stated to the Commission that so far as the Postal Department is concerned Anglo-Indians were at a disadvantage compared with natives; but how far this is true is shown by Mr. Sheridan's own case; for he entered the Post Office in 1860 on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 only and now draws about Rs. 2,000 per month, besides having secured good posts in the Post Office for two of his sons.



64. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 16th June, says that whether the Government allows natives to enlist as volunteers or not, it is high time that it did something to keep up the military spirit of its subjects. If something is not done in that direction, the people of India will be wholly unable to defend either themselves or their Government in cases of emergency.

BHARAT MITRA,  
June 16th, 1887.

65. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 17th June, referring to Lord Dufferin's minute on the report submitted by the Finance Committee, says that the man who has the welfare of the Burmese at heart, who is always anxious to fly from the clutches of the Russian Bear, the imposer of the Income-tax, the greatest of orators and politicians, the lover of Commissions, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Lord Dufferin, taking pity on the poor malaria-stricken people of India living in a permanent state of famine, cruelly oppressed by the Income-tax, and absolutely depending on service or charity for their bread, has resolved to make over 50 lakhs of rupees from the Provincial treasuries to the Imperial coffers. Now this withdrawal of 50 lakhs from the Provincial treasuries will seriously cripple the power of those Governments to do useful work. With the adoption of this step have disappeared the last hopes of the people—of the creation of a fund for the relief of the people in times of scarcity of food and water.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
June 17th, 1887.

66. The same paper, referring to the preparations that are being made all over India for celebrating the Jubilee in England—Indian princes hastening to England with a view of laying presents of diamonds and other precious jewels at the feet of Her Imperial Majesty—observes as follows:—If the services which the Queen has done to India during her long reign of 50 years were recounted, it could not be said that the recital of her good deeds in the interest of this country would be a long one. In the speeches she makes in Parliament she often forgets even to allude to India; but with the Kohinur in her crown, and with the view of raising some false hopes in the minds of the people of India, she is always eager to sign empty covenants and proclamations. At times in accordance with civilised custom she condescends to express sympathy with the people of India when they are visited by famine or any other calamity; but when the time comes for helping her poor Indian subjects with money, she behaves as if she were a penniless beggar. Then the Government becomes all in all, and she can do nothing; but now on the occasion of this Jubilee when the pecuniary resources of the Rajas and Maharajas of India are being laid under contribution, cannot the Queen tell that infamous Government to return all their money to India for the relief of her famine-stricken people?

PRAJA BANDHU.

67. The *Dhumketu*, of the 17th June, says that by conferring on Baboo Brojendra Kumar Sil the full powers of a Sessions Judge, Sir Steuart Bayley has added to the popularity he has already acquired. The Lieutenant-Governor is also thinking of raising the status of Sub-Deputy Collectors, and has written to the Commissioners of districts on the subject. The Sub-Deputy Collectors may now be sure of better fortune than what they have hitherto enjoyed.

DHUMKATU,  
June, 17th 1887.

68. The *Samaya*, of the 17th June, says that two reasons are urged by Government in favour of the establishment of outstills in this country. The first is that the spirits prepared at the outstills are cheaper than those which are imported from England. The second is that country spirits do less injury to the native constitution than foreign spirits; but the very fact that country spirits are cheap is the reason why more people drink them and more

SAMAYA,  
June 17th, 1887.



money is spent in their use than before by ignorant ryots. Thus cheap spirits have served only to increase drunkenness in this country. As to the second reason it is not easy to see how spirits prepared at the outstills are less injurious to the native constitution than foreign spirits; but one thing is certain, namely, that the outstills have increased the Government revenue. But Government could have increased its revenue and at the same time checked drunkenness by increasing the duty on all sorts of intoxicating substances, and Government ought to adopt that policy.

SAMAYA,  
June 17th, 1887.

The Income-tax.

69. The same paper says that as the Finance Committee has been able to effect a saving of 50 lakhs of rupees every year, the time has come for abolishing the oppressive Income-tax. Lord Dufferin and Sir Steuart Bayley should take the matter into their consideration.

SANJIVANI,  
June 18th, 1887.

Evidence given before the Public Service Commission.

70. The *Sanjivani* of the 18th June, says that some persons in their evidence before the Public Service Commission have given Europeans more credit for impartiality than natives. It is not true, however, that Europeans are less disposed than natives to be partial to their own countrymen. Messrs. O'Brien, Sheridan, Owen, and other so-called Europeans in their evidence before the Public Service Commission have dwelt on the unfitness of natives for difficult and trying work; but the fact is that Europeans are unwilling to entrust difficult and trying work to natives, and that native agency in the Postal Department has signally succeeded whenever European agency in that department has ignominiously failed. Native agency in the Post Office succeeded in organising postal service from Umballa to Simla, in organising postal service in connection with the Lushai expedition, and so on, and European agency failed on all those occasions.

SANJIVANI.

71. The same paper, referring to Sir John Gorst's reply to Sir Roper Lethbridge's enquiries about the Mourbhunj Raj in Orissa, says that Sir John Gorst has simply ignored notorious facts; and Sir John Gorst is the man who wields the sceptre of authority over India. It is not a matter for small regret that the man who has no respect for truth, who tries to throw dust in the eyes of the House of Commons, and who in cases of difficulty does not hesitate to make use of the plea of ignorance, should guide the destinies of 20 crores of human beings.

Sir John Gorst on the Mourbhunj Raj.

BANGABASI,  
June 18th, 1887.

Mr. Beames and his friends.

72. The *Bangabasi*, of the 18th June, says that it is rumoured that Mr. Beames has proved his innocence to the satisfaction of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor; but it will not do for him to simply prove his innocence to the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor. He must clear himself before the public of all the charges brought against him. The disdainful vaunting of his friends is no proof that those charges are false, and those friends of his must not expect to hush the matter up by insinuating that, because he deposed against natives before the Public Service Commission, native editors are attacking him out of spleen. Native editors may be actuated by spleen; but that does not convert the hard facts which they are alleging against him into falsities.

BANGABASI

A post office required at Balla Matigunge in the Tangail sub-division, Mymensingh.

73. The Balla Matigunge correspondent of the same paper says that the want of a post office is sorely felt by the inhabitants of that place and especially by the tradesmen there.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
June 19th, 1887.

The office of the Rural Sub-Registrar of the Jafferganj thana.

74. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th June, says that Government has made a mistake by determining to locate the office of the newly appointed Rural Sub-Registrar of the Jafferganj thana at Mahade



Bapure. The office should be located at Uthli, which is a place of trade, and being situated near a river admits of easy communication with the important places within the thana.

75. The *Dainik* and *Sámachár Chandriká*, of the 20th June, says that the public will be glad to read the Lieutenant-Governor's resolution on the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*. His Honour deserves to be heartily thanked for the endeavour he is so earnestly making to adopt measures for the prevention of similar disasters in future. It is to be hoped that the resolution in question will be carried into effect.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June, 20th 1887.

Sir Steuart Bayley's resolution on the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*.

76. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 20th June, is glad that Sir Steuart Bayley has reversed the proceedings of Mr. Glazier in the Jamalpore méla case. In his respect for justice, the Lieutenant-Governor cares not to uphold the unjust decisions even of high officials. May God deepen Sir Steuart's sense of justice!

SOM PRAKASH,  
June 20th, 1887.

The Jamalpore méla case.

77. The same paper is sorry to see the Forest Department closed against the natives of this country. It is not easy to see why this should be so. Are there no natives fit to be appointed to any of the high offices in that department? It cannot be that they are unfit, because they are serving in other departments of the Government with marked ability.

SOM PRAKASH.

Natives in the Forest Department.

78. The same paper says that a Marine Court of Enquiry ought to be held about the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*, and the practice of taking a larger number of passengers than what is allowed by the law should be strictly put down. In the case of sea-going ships their fitness or otherwise for making a sea voyage and their capacity for carrying the number of passengers actually taken by them should be ascertained beforehand. The description given of the condition of the *Sir John Lawrence* by an ex-officer of that ship is not reliable. It may, however, be made the basis of a strict enquiry by a Marine Court.

SOM PRAKASH.

A Marine Court of Enquiry about the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*.

79. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 20th June, remarks that Government should enquire into the management of the Postal Department in the matter of filling up appointments therein and publish a resolution stating the result of the enquiry. Government should also see that no injustice is done in future in the disposal of appointments in that Department.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
June 20th, 1887.

The Postal Department.

80. The same paper observes that the suit brought against the Rani of Pooree has been a source of great trouble to her. Government ought to punish the officer by whom the suit was instituted.

DACCA GAZETTE.

81. The same paper says that Government ought to have published in the official gazette, for the information of the public, the names of the subjects which have been appointed for the examination of candidates for Police service.

DACCA GAZETTE.

Examination for appointments in the Police Department.

82. The *Navavibhákar Sádharaní*, of the 20th June, says that England has not yet learnt how to deal with subject-peoples. Prompted purely by self-interest she is obstinately refusing to give Ireland her just rights. She is also deeply interested in maintaining absolute English ascendancy in India. Some Englishmen are bestirring themselves from this time to prevent the appointment of natives to high posts in future. Since England is unwilling to grant Home Rule to Ireland, it is not to be expected that she will grant a Parliament to India unless forced to do so. England has granted some privileges to India of her own accord—such as the statute of 1833, a free press, and high education; but Government now seems

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
June 20th, 1887.

England and India.



to repent having granted these generous boons. Indians, however, hope that Government will go on granting such boons.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
June 20th, 1887.

83. The same paper says that Government should speedily pass a law authorising the detention of vessels in the face of foul weather and providing for the punishment of captains of ships who would put to sea in disregard of danger signals. Considering also the great gravity of the question, Government should not only make these provisions, but also engage steamers to overtake ships which put to sea in spite of danger signals, and prevent them from continuing their voyage as well as to save passengers on the occurrence of disasters. As the months of Asvin and Kartik, which are stormy months, are at hand, Government should pass such a law at once.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

84. The same paper says that a boy should be selected for the purpose of adoption by the Maharani of Burdwan, who will be acceptable to both parties, and such a boy may be found if looked for not among near relatives but among the caste to which the Raj family belongs. Such a selection should be made as will prevent litigation. The adoption of Baboo Banbehari's son is sure to lead to litigation.

The Burdwan adoption.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 21st, 1887.

85. The *Dainik* and *Sámachár Chandriká*, of the 21st June, referring to the decision passed in favor of Raja Tej Sing of the Jodhpore Raj family in the case brought against him by the Delhi Bank, observes that it has all along looked upon the transactions of the Bank with suspicion. That suspicion has been strengthened by the decision passed in favour of Raja Tej Sing. The particulars of all these Bank cases should be published for the information of the public.

The Delhi Bank cases against the Jodhpore princes.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 22nd, 1887.

86. The same paper, of the 22nd June, says that Mymensingh ought to receive the attention of Government. The charges against Moulvi Bazlal Karim, the officer in charge of the Netrokona sub-division may not be true; but there can be no doubt about his unpopularity. The Deputy Magistrate of the Tangail sub-division is reported to have asked Jahnabi Chaudhurani, a zemindar, for a subscription of Rs. 2,500 on account of the Jubilee. The Chaudhurani only offered Rs. 200, which the Deputy Magistrate declined to take. This has led to the institution of a series of criminal cases against the Chaudhurani's men. Anyhow affairs in Mymensingh require looking after.

Affairs in Mymensingh.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.

87. The same paper, referring to the circular of the Government of India asking Provincial Governments to express their opinion as to the advisability of changing the present law relating to the restitution of conjugal rights, says that the proposal to abolish imprisonment for not respecting a decree passed in a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights and to give the party who holds the decree the right to bring a suit in such cases for the cancelment of marriage is not good; for, according to the Hindu Law, a wife cannot renounce her husband. Government ought to publish the papers relating to this question for the information of the public, and to supply editors of newspapers with copies thereof.

Law relating to the restitution of conjugal rights.

BHARATBASÍ,  
June 11th, 1887.

88. The *Bháratbási*, of the 11th June, says that under its present Dewan many troubles have arisen in connection with the administration of the Cashmere State.

The Cashmere State.

#### IV.—NATIVE STATES.



State. The Government of India should enquire carefully into the matter and publish the result of its enquiry.

89. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 15th June, says that Lord Dalhousie annexed some independent and tributary states to the British Empire, and

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
June 15th, 1887.

The Cashmere State.

Lord Dufferin is thrusting English Ministers and English Residents upon Native States. The influence of the British Residents in Native States has so far increased during the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin that it would not be wrong to regard those States as having virtually become British territory. It is only if the Viceroy takes away from the Residents the extraordinary powers which they now exercise and gives up the practice of appointing English Ministers in Native States that people will find it possible to believe that he really intends to maintain the independence of those States and has no secret political motive in connection with them. The condition of the people of Cashmere is becoming worse every day. Despotism and misrule now constitute government in that State. The Srinagar correspondent of the *Statesman* newspaper holds Mr. Plowden responsible for all this disorder. It is hoped that the Government of India will direct its attention to the present deplorable condition of Cashmere. It is also hoped that Lord Dufferin will see that the ruler of Cashmere is not treated as a Royal prisoner, and that he is no longer allowed to remain like a puppet in the hands of the Resident.

90. Referring to Sir John Gorst's statement in the House of Commons that the State of Moyurbhunj is regarded by the Government of India as British territory,

The Moyurbhunj State.

the *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 17th June, observes as follows:—"The desire to steal other people's property is so strong in Englishmen that even the heads of *kingdoms* among them do not hesitate to misrepresent truth. From the time of the conquest of Bengal up to this day whenever the English have conquered a place in India, they have done so by means of forgery, roguery and falsehood.

PRAJÁ BANDHU  
June 17th, 1887.

91. The *Bangabási*, of the 18th June, says that his reply to Sir Roper Lethbridge shows that Sir John Gorst's knowledge of Indian affairs is very

The Moyurbhunj State.

poor. He stated in his reply that the Government of India considered the Moyurbhunj State to be a part of British territory, and that an uncle of the present minor Chief was in charge of some responsible work in connection with the State. Young and old know, however, that Mohurbhunj is a Tributary State. That fact has been established in the British Indian courts and admitted by the Viceroy himself, and yet the Under-Secretary of State for India unhesitatingly says that the Government of India considers Moyurbhunj to be British property. The statement of the Under-Secretary of State that the uncle of the present Raja is entrusted with some responsible work in connection with that State is also erroneous; and these are the men who are maintained in England with Indian money! It is hard to say whether the gross injustice done by the Government to the Moyurbhunj State will be remedied in this world. Perhaps all that can be done here will be to sigh and to shed tears of sorrow and to invoke the aid of the Supreme Being! The case would not have excited so much regret if it had been the only case of injustice done to a native state. The drama which is being enacted in the Mohurbhunj State is only one of many similar dramas enacted in natives states in this country. Lord Dufferin once declared that the native princes were the happiest men on earth. Is the happiness he referred to such happiness as Mohurbhunj is now enjoying?

BANGABASI  
June 18th, 1887.



DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
June 20th, 1887.

92. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 20th June, says that, in view of the serious charges which the *Spectator* newspaper has brought against the

The Travancore State.

manager of the household of the Maharajah of Travancore, namely, that he has insulted and even beaten the minor Maharajah and is in the habit of taking bribes, and that under his management the affairs of the Maharajah's household have been thrown into a state of confusion, &c., Government should institute an enquiry into the matter.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SILCHAR,  
June 13th, 1887.

93. A correspondent of the *Silchar*, of the 13th June, complains of scarcity in the villages of Cachar. People have been compelled to sell their movables for

Scarcity in the villages of Cachar.

the sake of buying food. Some are living on one meal. The prices of silver and brass ornaments have fallen, and buffaloes used in agriculture are selling at Rs. 10 or 12 per head instead of Rs. 30 or 35 as before.

CHARU VARTA,  
June 13th, 1887.

94. The *Charu Varta*, of the 13th June, asks who is responsible for famine and scarcity in this country. Does the country yield no harvest? Do clouds

Scarcity in Tipperah.

pour down no rain? Does the sun refuse to give heat? Is nature's law relating to the growth of corn changed? The real reason why people suffer from scarcity is that they have no money; but are people here unwilling to work? No! But no means are open to them for earning money. The weaver does not get money in exchange for his cloth. The indigenous arts are getting out of favour. Foreign manufactures are finding their way into the country. It is not of course meant that international trade should be abolished, or that export and import should cease. What is meant is that India has been compelled to compete with advanced nations before acquiring much strength herself. The loss of India's strength may also be attributed to this unequal competition; but Government is indifferent in the matter. It appears from the *Dacca Gazette* newspaper that Government has made over to the Sub-divisional Officer of Brahmanbaria Rs. 300 only for relieving famine-stricken people in Tipperah. That amount will, however, be quite inadequate for the purpose. If Government does not pay especial attention to the matter many people will die of starvation. There is still time for adopting measures with a view of saving the poor people of Tipperah from death.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
June 15th, 1887.

95. The Nattore correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 15th June, says that the rainy season has set in in Rajshahye early this year. *Khalls, beels*, and

Floods near Nattore in Rajshahye.

rivers are all full, and crops have been washed away. The *boro* paddy is submerged. The *aus* crop could not be sown on account of the fields having been under water. The *aman* paddy was sown to the extent of only six annas, but the little that has been sown still remains under water.

HINDU RANJIKA.

96. The Pikur correspondent of the same paper says that scarcity of water is felt in that village, and dense jungle obstructs ventilation in it. The village has thus become very unhealthy. The annual road cess collections in the village amount to Rs. 300 or Rs. 350. The cattle-pound in the village also yields an annual income of Rs. 150 or Rs. 160. And yet nothing is done to improve its sanitary condition or repair its roads. The villagers cannot keep cattle in out-houses for fear of tigers, and malaria is raging furiously among them. The fields are under water on account of the untimely rains, and people do not expect to get even a *katha* of paddy this year. One therefore shudders to think of the

The condition of Pikur, a village in Rajshahye.



condition to which the people are likely to be reduced. There is a *nulla* shrough which water is brought to the fields from the river Atrai, about two miles from the village, and which also brings flood-water from the river to the village. The fields may be therefore protected from floods by constructing a wooden sluice gate at the mouth of the *nulla*, and it is expected that the authorities will attend to this subject.

97. The *Rungpore Dikprakash*, of the 16th June, says that continued rainfall has submerged a large tract of country. People have been compelled to stop all out-door work on account of the rain, and the growth of the *aus* crop has been seriously retarded.

RUNGPORE DIK  
PRAKASH,  
June 16th, 1887.

98. A correspondent of the same paper says that the condition of the *til*, jute and *aus* crops at Bipro Beauleah in Rajshahye is not satisfactory. Water is daily rising, and it is almost certain that next year the place will be visited by famine.

SAMAYA.

Excessive rain at Bipro Beauleah in Rajshahye.

99. The *Samaya*, of the 17th June, says that although the Lieutenant-Governor has advised Anglo-Indians and Natives to cultivate good feelings amongst themselves, Anglo-Indians have been the first to reject His Honor's advice. No sooner was the question of scarcity in Tipperah discussed in native papers than the *Englishman* newspaper affected to disbelieve the existence of scarcity in that district. It says it has made inquiries and learnt that thefts and dacoities do not prevail there, and so it concludes that there can be no scarcity in that place. It ought to know, however, that the peaceful Bengal ryot, unlike Englishmen, who are a nation of budmashes, do not resort to theft as a means of supporting life. Let Government bestir itself to save the poor ryots of Tipperah.

SAMAYA,  
June 17th, 1887.

100. The Godda correspondent of the *Rangabasi*, of the 18th June, says that the rainfall of 18th Jaistha in that part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs was 8 inches and caused the river to rise to a considerable height. Water has entered into the villages situated on the banks of the river and caused great damage. Rice, paddy, the *rabi* crops, as well as cattle, have been washed away.

BANGABASI,  
June 18th, 1887.

101. The Meherpore correspondent of the same paper says that excessive rainfall has submerged all the paddy plants which grow on the lands adjoining *khalls* and *beels*.

BANGABASI.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

102. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 11th June, says that the condition of the native clerks of the Government offices in Simla is most wretched. There are no clubs, libraries, or public places of amusement for them. They are all poor men, and they cannot therefore have a club or a library without some aid from Government. As Government takes them up to Simla, they may reasonably claim a grant from it for this very useful purpose.

BHARATBASI,  
June 11th, 1887.

103. The same paper has heard that somebody has told Sir Steuart Bayley that natives do not want a sanitarium at Darjeeling. Whoever the person that has said this may be, he has told a deliberate lie. So far as is known, natives seem to heartily approve of the idea of a Hindu sanitarium in Darjeeling. His Honor should assist the scheme.

BHARATBASI.

104. The *Silchar*, of the 13th June, firmly believes that on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in England the Queen will be pleased to confer on the

SILCHAR,  
June 13th, 1887.

The Jubilee in England.



people of India the right of electing members for the Legislative Councils in this country.

**SAHACHAR,**  
June 15th, 1887.

105. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th June, says that, baffled at every turn in their attempt to prove the unfitness of Bengalis for the Public Service, the Anglo-Indians have at last adopted a new plan, namely, setting Biharis and Uriyas against Bengalis. But they may rest assured that they will not succeed in the attempt. Many worthy Beharis have in their evidence before the Public Service Commission already spoken in favour of a large employment of natives in the Public Service, and Uriya gentlemen are certain to do the same things. Anglo-Indians have indeed had to deal with very strong men this time. Sir Charles Aitchison, the President of the Public Service Commission, and Sir Charles Turner, his assistant, are noted for their firmness of character, and the other members of the Commission are also men of great ability and good sense. Lord Dufferin is now Governor-General of India and Sir Stuart Bayley is Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The Public Service Commission will hardly allow itself to be befooled and bullied by Anglo-Indians.

**HINDU RANJIKA,**  
June 15th, 1887.

106. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 15th June, says that subscriptions are being raised in aid of the relatives of those who have perished in the *Sir John Lawrence*. His Excellency the Viceroy has subscribed Rs. 500, and English merchants have followed His Excellency's example. But native millionaires have not yet come forward with subscriptions in aid of the fund. They have contributed immense sums of money in aid of the Imperial Institute. Will they not assist these poor and distressed families with even small sums of money?

**PRATIKAR,**  
June 17th, 1887

107. The *Pratikár*, of the 17th June, says that people are anxious to know whether any political rights or privileges will be granted to them by their sovereign on the occasion of the Jubilee. It is the unanimous prayer of the people of India on this occasion that the Legislative Councils may be reconstituted on a representative basis.

**SANJIVANI,**  
June 18th, 1887.

108. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th June, referring to the physical deterioration of Bengalis under British rule, makes the following observations:—In England the climate is such that people there can only work during the middle portion of the day, it being almost impossible to go out in the mornings and evenings. The English people breakfast at about 8 or 9 A.M. in the morning, and take their dinner at 4 or 5 P.M. after returning from work. Now the introduction of this system in this country has worked a complete change in the habits of its people. Instead of dining and taking rest at mid-day, as is required by the climatic conditions of this country, people have now to breakfast in the early morning, to go to office or school without giving themselves any rest after meal, and to work hard and remain without food till nightfall. Bengalis who live chiefly by penmanship have to work most hard—harder even than most Englishmen in this country. The injury which the health of the people suffers under the influence of these unnatural habits is aggravated by their adoption of a luxurious style of living. The food they eat is not also sufficiently nutritious to sustain their health under the increased pressure of work they have now to bear. They need not take such food as is ordinarily eaten by Europeans. Their own fish and milk and ghee would be excellent food for them. But their fish is becoming rarer on account of the silting of tanks and ponds, and *beels* and *khalls* and rivulets through the country, and their milk is becoming dearer on account of the increasing slaughter of cows for food. To complete the mischief, malarious diseases are undermining the native constitution



most fearfully. Hundreds of places which formerly teemed with healthy populations have now become sombre abodes of dreary desolation. If attention is not immediately directed to these agencies of destruction, within a century the Bengali race will cease to exist.

109. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 20th June, approves of the proposal

SOM PRAKASH,  
June 20th, 1887.

A sanitarium for Hindus in Darjeeling.

relating to the construction of a sanitarium for Hindus in Darjeeling. It is, however, desirable that the sanitarium should be managed on

strictly Hindu principles; that a managing committee consisting only of Hindu gentlemen should be framed for the purpose, and that the boarding charges in the sanitarium should be made moderate in order that it may be availed of by the poorer classes of Hindus. Subscriptions should be forthcoming for the purpose. A sanitarium of this description is more deserving of public support than the Imperial Institute in London. Government is asked to sympathise with the project.

110. The *Navavibhakar Sádharaní*, of the 20th June, sees no force,

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
June 20th, 1887.

Belief of the sufferers by the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever*.

in the contention of the *Indian Daily News* that it is for natives to contribute money to the fund which is being raised for the relief

of the sufferers by the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever*. Among the sufferers are both natives and Europeans, and both natives and Europeans should therefore subscribe. Hindus are not actuated by race-feeling in rendering offices of charity, and they are sure to come forward with subscriptions if they are only told authoritatively how much help will be needed. The Committee appointed to raise subscriptions should therefore address themselves first to the work of obtaining correct information on this head. It has been very wrong of the *Indian Daily News* to import the question of race into a question of this kind.

111. The same paper, referring to the rumour that some very worthy gentleman has told Sir Steuart Bayley that natives do not feel the necessity of a sanitarium at Darjeeling, expresses the hope that instead of

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI.

A sanitarium for natives at Darjeeling.

listening to such representations, His Honour will help the execution of this very useful project. If he does not do so, he will lay himself open to blame. It is also to be hoped that Englishmen will help natives in establishing a sanitarium, just as natives helped them in establishing the Eden Sanitarium.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

112. The *Samvád Báhiká*, of the 26th May, regrets to learn that cholera is raging in the Balasore town and the neighbouring villages. There have already been

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
May 26th, 1887.

Cholera in Balasore.

more than 40 deaths.

113. The same paper reports that the storm and floods of the last week of May have done great injury to the people of Balasore. A large number of houses

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

The late storm.

were destroyed in the Balasore town. Many birds, monkeys, and other animals were crushed to death by the falling of trees. A large number of cattle and buffaloes were also destroyed. The poor, whose thatched roofs were blown down, are in distress, not being able to repair their sheds for want of straw, the price of which has become exorbitant.

114. The *Nabasamvád*, of the 2nd June, reports that many houses in Chandbally were rased to the ground, and a new light-house in Short's Island was broken

NAVASAMBAD,  
June 2nd, 1887.

The late storm.

to pieces. The same paper learns that sea-waves came up as far as *Chandrabhaga* in the Gope thana of the Pooree district.

115. The *Sanskáraka*, of the 2nd June, reports that some boats were drowned near Chandbally, a large number of cattle and buffaloes were lost in the Baliapal

SANSKARAKA,  
June 2nd, 1887.

The late flood and storm.



thana of the Balasore district, and sea-waves came as far as the eastern bank of the Coast Canal in that district. The same paper further learns that loss of life and property in the Basudebpore thana of the Bhuddruck subdivision was considerable ; that several maunds of salt and many salt manufacturers and their officers were all carried away, and that the high flood in the *Salandi* river has spread such a large volume of water over cultivated lands that the peasants must wait many days before they can commence the agricultural operations of the year. All the papers of Orissa are unanimous in bearing testimony to the existence of a widely-felt distress among the poor of that province.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
May 28th, 1887.

116. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 28th May, alludes to some of the antecedents of Mr. Beames, Member of the Calcutta Board of Revenue, and remarks that he should not have been allowed to sit in judgment in the Burdwan adoption case. The late disturbances in the Koojang estate in the Cuttack district were in a great measure owing to Mr. Beames.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

117. A correspondent of that paper informs the public that the rigours of the forest law have put the subjects of Banki and Baramba to great inconvenience. In fact, they feel very much oppressed by the action of the Forest authorities.

NAVASAMBAD,  
June 2nd, 1887.

118. In alluding to the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, the *Naba-samvād*, of the 2nd June, suggests that the remarkable event ought to be commemorated by conferring some solid political advantages on the people of India, such as the introduction of the principle of representation in the constitution of the Legislative Councils in India ; the abolition of the Arms Act, &c.

SANSKARAKA,  
June 2nd, 1887.

119. A correspondent of the *Sanskarakā*, of the 2nd June, by name Sridhar Mahanti, writes to say that pilgrims are often cheated and oppressed by the shopkeepers in the Chandbally and Balasore chattees. He draws the attention of the authorities to the subject.

SANSKARAKA.

120. The same paper writes as follows in an article entitled "The management of the Jagannath Temple in Puri" :—

We are very glad to find that matters in connection with the management of the Puri Temple are speedily tending towards a satisfactory solution. The Government have submitted a draft to the Counsel of the Puri Rani, in which a certain number of proposals have been made for the information of the Rani. Among these proposals Government have agreed to *vest* the management of the Temple with its assets and properties in Raja Makanda Deb, the minor son of the late Raja Dibyasing Deb, during whose minority, however, the Rani has been requested to appoint a competent manager, who should be responsible to Government for any loss of life or mishap that may happen in the course of the performance of innumerable ceremonies in connection with the temple of Jagannath. These are fair conditions, and we hope the Rani will have no objection to the same.

"There is, however, one point which we do not clearly understand. Why should Government *vest* the property of Jagannath in the minor Raja Makunda Deb, when the Khordah Raj family does already possess a hereditary and legal title to the same. In fact, Government were led to compound the case when they came to know that there was overwhelming evidence of the *hereditary* and *legal* right of the Puri Raj family to the *service* of Jagannath and the *management* of his temple and property. We hope the Counsel of the Puri Rani will attend to this, and have the language of the first and most important condition so altered as to amount to an admission of the existence of that right *in toto*.



"The Rani of Puri has a great responsibility hanging on her shoulders. On the one hand she will have to train up her grandson in the customs and ceremonials of her family and give him a liberal education, becoming his exalted position, and on the other to manage the temple of Jagannath in such a way as to give the least cause of any interference on the part of Government. As she is a *pardanashin* lady, and is therefore quite incapable of superintending *directly* and *personally*, it is advisable that she should apply to Government for the services of a competent, experienced and orthodox Hindu official. We are confident she will be able to secure such an officer if she only offers a handsome allowance for the purpose. Whatever the state of things before State interference began may have been, the very fact of that interference makes it necessary to appoint a competent and highly-paid official, who will superintend the temple and property of Jagannath, the private property of the minor Raja, and, what is most important, *his education*. We hope the Rani and his counsel will not be found unequal to the exigencies of their present situation."

121. The *Samvādbāhikā*, of the 2nd June, informs the public that a large number of pilgrims, who were on their way

Pilgrims to Poree.

to Jagannath, and who were detained on the northern bank of the Burabalang at Fulari in district Balasore, were put to serious inconvenience by the sudden overflow of the river and by the carelessness of the *Mustazar*, whose boats sank in the river. The editor hopes that the vigilance of the authorities concerned will prevent the occurrence of such mishaps in future.

122. The newspapers of Orissa are giving minute accounts of the mischief done by the late cyclone. The same

The late flood and storm.

paper publishes some very pathetic letters from correspondents, and pleads piteously on behalf of the distressed and requests Government to attend to the matter. A correspondent of this paper reports that the embankment of the Coast Canal was broken in certain places by the violence of the sea-waves, and that a large area of cultivable land in Basudebpore thana has been rendered unfit for cultivation by the collection thereon of salt water for several hours.

123. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 4th June, reports that the violence of the storm was terribly felt at Nilgiri, where there was great loss of property.

The late storm.

124. The *Sanskāraka*, of the 9th June, quotes copiously from the letters of its correspondents, and points out that the sudden overflow of the Subarnarekha

The late flood and storm.

joined to the destructive sea-waves caused great loss of life and property in the Baliapal thana of the Balasore district. It goes on to remark as follows :—

"We may, however, here state for the information of our readers that the loss of human life all along the seaboard villages and the other parts of Orissa was not less than 300. The loss of cattle and buffaloes, the only hope of the peasants and poor people, may be computed at the lowest estimate to have been not less than 3,000. Besides, not less than 25,000 thatched houses have been unroofed. A large portion of the cultivable lands to the east of the Orissa Coast Canal was under sea-water, and they have therefore lost their productive power so far as the rice crop is concerned. These of course do not include the loss of human life and property in the Bay of Bengal, which, according to the most faithful accounts of eye witnesses, was actually churned into foamy and mountainous waves, such as the present generation has not seen. The *Sir John Lawrence*, which is reasonably assumed to have been lost, carried about 1,000 souls, of whom the largest number were Uriyas. The *Retriever* foundered with all her crew and cargo, save one lascar, who was accidentally picked up. Add to these innumerable country boats,

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
June 2nd, 1887.

SAMVAD BAHIKA

UTKAL DIPIKA.  
June 4th, 1887.

SANGSKARAKA,  
June 9th, 1887.



and other vessels which were drowned with crew and cargo in the several rivers of Orissa, among which the Subarnarekha had, on a sudden, a high flood, and in the sea coast, and the picture will appear awfully ghastly and depressing. We have left out of account the loss of buildings and trees, which in itself was not inconsiderable. The distress, on the very face of it, is great and painful, but coming so soon after the distress of 1885, it appears to be simply overwhelming in its appearance and effects. The poor, already benumbed by the first calamity, have hardly the nerve to endure the dire effects of this fresh disaster.

“The question which often forces itself on our attention is, how to relieve the sorrowing people? How are the poor to be provided with thatched roofs so as to enable them to pass the rainy season that has already set in? How are the peasants to be provided with cattle and seed? How are they to save themselves and their children from life-long indebtedness (for they have been hardly able to liquidate the debts they contracted in 1885)? What steps should be taken to prevent the outbreak of such fatal diseases as generally come in the wake of such disasters? It is for the benevolent public and Government to answer these questions satisfactorily. We are glad to find that the Balasore National Society has already moved, and we doubt not but that its example will be followed by other similar associations in the province. No doubt Government will contribute something towards relieving the distress of the people, but it is for the benevolent public and charitable individuals to avail themselves of the opportunity that is now before them for showing the love they bear to their fellowmen. May the mercy of God relieve the unprecedented distress with which it has been His sovereign desire to visit so poor and humble a race of men as the *Uriyas*!”

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
June 4th, 1887.

125. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 4th June, regrets to learn that theft and robbery are now of frequent occurrence in the district of Cuttack. The editor has obtained the news that at Chanahata robbers presume to commit daring deeds with impunity. He thinks that the Jubilee release of prisoners has increased the number of criminals who are still leading objectionable lives.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

126. Alluding to the difference of opinion between the members of the Calcutta Suburban Municipality and their Chairman, the same paper applauds the independent spirit of the former and advises other municipalities to imitate the same. It hopes that Government will take proper notice of the irregular conduct of the Chairman.

NAVASAMVAD,  
June 9th 1887.

127. Referring to the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* in the Bay of Bengal in the late cyclone, the *Nabasamvād*, of the 9th June, suggests that if Orissa is connected with other parts of India by means of railway, such terrible accidents attended with loss of human life will be avoided in future.

SANGSKARAKAI,  
June 9th, 1887.

128. The *Sanskárka*, of the 9th June, is of opinion that the middle vernacular and upper primary schools should be permitted to send candidates either to the Upper Primary Scholarship or Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, as they please.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,  
*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 25th June 1887.